

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XXX.]

Quicquid agunt homines—nosri sarrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VI

SATURDAY, APRIL 13 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

TO be rented for a term of years, the Tavern and lot in Lexington, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Lewis, the situation is good and well calculated for public business; possession will be given the first day of June next, for terms apply to the subscriber three miles below Lexington.

Thos. Lewis.

Feb. 13, 1793.

A LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed last November Session, in favor of the Dutch Presbyterian Protestant Congregation of Lexington, in order to raise Five Hundred Dollars, for the use as is directed in the said Act.

In the said Scheme there will be two hundred and fifteen prizes, and seven hundred and eighty-five blanks; as is stated here below, viz.

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	of	100	is 100
1	-	70	70
1	-	50	50
1	-	30	30
1	-	25	25
2	-	10	40
2	-	15	30
2	-	10	20
30	-	2	80
30	-	6	60
30	-	4	200
25	-	3	75
710	-	2	250
215	Prizes	1000	
785	Blanks.	sum raised	500

2000 Tickets at 1/2 Dollars is 1000 Managers appointed by law, are, Capt. John Smith, Jacob Kizer, Casper Kerster and Maron Castel. Tickets are now selling by said Managers at one dollar and a half per Ticket.

P. S. The above Lottery will be drawn, as soon as the Tickets are sold, when public notice will be given.

* * Any person who by the number of his ticket may draw a prize, if not demanded in six months after such notice, will be looked upon as given to the scheme.

I Have purchased of Horatio Turpin all his books in this state, which books have his name wrote in them; therefore any person having any of said books in their possession will please to inform me thereof, and oblige their humble servant. John Joulie.

WANTED, N Apprentice to the Hasting business; enquire of the Printer, Lexington, Feb. 16, 1793.

Nil admirari prope res est una Numi et Sotique quae possit facere et servare beatum.

THE truth of this motto is confirmed by the experience of every age and nation. For to be over-solicitous about what import us not, to know, or what is above our comprehension, is not the most plain and direct road to happiness. I must confess my own experience too, to be a voucher of the truth of this maxim. For how was my mind tortured and my soul harrassed by the consideration of the various carping reflections and unwarrantable or at least ungenerous evils thrown out upon each other by my beloved fellow citizens. But the consideration that a wife man is seldom wrought up to ecstasy, or overwhelmed with terror, administered some kind of consolation to my inexperienced mind. It is a pity that this principle hath not had a more universal influence. To the want of its prevalence may justly be attributed the cause, why mankind have generally ascribed depth of wisdom to an ignorant enthusiast, true magnanimity to a mad hero, and real religion to the awful village of assumed sanctity. Hence a Knox, a Taylor, and a Sweetish hero—Hence bigotry, superstition and many other odious qualities. And hence the divine Socrates damned, because he did not enjoy the light of the Christian religion. Therefore to bridle an over-anxiety, as well as to give ease to the mind, I must ascribe the mutual chidings, scoffings and malignant hearts of my fellow citizens to Adam—to the fall—to the damnable fruit. But did it thence follow, that every image of God was plucked from the heart of man? No. Every mortal has an inquisition within him, which discriminates to him the difference between right and wrong. Take from man this divine spark, and he is reduced to a slavish, abandoned and brutal creature. The world all misery because all vice—But this is not the true system of human nature—Man is a complicated creature with the seeds of both virtue and vice implanted in him, and a power of cultivating either—And this results from the covenant entered in

to with fallen man by God himself. Do this and you shall be saved. Would it not be a most, insulting mockery of his creature man, if God who is all goodness should require him to perform impossibilities. Lawyers say that an impossible condition makes a covenant void—Therefore it follows that man is free. As we are, then free my fellow-citizens, why pursue a line of conduct, which we know will augment our misery? Why insult, execrate and abhor each other? Why so, censorious? Because another man is put into office why should curse the Governor? Reverse the case, and suppose that I was put into office, would not another man curse me and my constituents? perhaps not. I ought at least to suppose so, and thence to forbear cursing him. When we feel goodness in our own breasts, we will suppose some goodness in every one around us. And if we curse not, we shall stand the best chance of not being cursed. But suppose that we are cursed, does that justify our cursing? Does not the Scripture say, love your enemies and bless them that curse you? Therefore my fellow-citizens, as Christians we have no excuse for what we have done—it can be wiped off only by repentance. The noble Roman emperor, was made very uneasy at the thoughts of having passed one day without doing any good. But we Christians are not contented, unless we are committing evil every day of our lives. Oh sad degeneracy! To enjoy the light of the sun, and yet to act infinitely worse than those who were enveloped in the most impenetrable darkness! Oh my country! Oh pity! Oh Kentucky! Christians in knowledge, and worse than heathens in practice! The favorite people of God, and yet devoured by Satan! Eminently favored in order to be superlatively disgraced!—Among our enemies the savages, there are few internal broils and dissensions—few murders—few rapes—few robberies—No back-biting—no sarcastic taunts—no lampoons—Experience and age give wisdom and therefore office—The rest quietly and contentedly acquiesce. Examples worthy of imitation. A Christian to learn wisdom from a heathen! No, it cannot be—you are certainly in a delirium! No sir it is as true as gospel. What then is to become of us? Though this is a hard question, yet don't despair. It is never too late to do good. The King of Prussia thought so, and therefore providence favored him. If Hannibal had despaired, he would never have crossed the alps. If the Lutherans and Calvinists had despaired; they would never have been able to have brought about the reformation. And if the Armenians had despaired, they would never have got the advantage of the Calvinists. And in fine if the children

of Israel had despaired, they would never have reached the promised land, though led by God himself. But perhaps some may object to this reasoning and say, that such party-cavillations and sarcasms may in the end be a national advantage, by keeping alive the spirits of the people, and by preventing their minds from falling into languor and coldness. And thus some have asserted that even wars are necessary—fallacious reasoning indeed. Because Providence turneth to good account those various evils which are the natural result of human liberty, they are therefore necessary! As it evil was acceptable to the Deity, or as if he stood in need of it! Oh dear sir whoever ye be that reason after this sort, ascribe not evil to the fountain of all goodness, and thus disgrace the attributes of your God by your whim and caprice. But rather reform your lives and manners, remembering the everlasting words, If ye do well, shall ye not be accepted?—Such calumniating speeches and stabs in the dark as our Gazette hath lately exhibited, must proceed from the want of the proper employment of human nature: that not pursuing with a proper assiduity and attention our several stations and occupations in life, or neglecting that more fruitful source of employment, the contemplation of the works of nature and of God. This is what will give employment to the longest life, and this is what too will afford the greatest happiness. Oh that we had a proper conception of those things which belong to our peace, and not thus be perpetually endeavoring to disturb the peace of others at the expense of our own. For it is a maxim which cannot be controverted, that the best way of promoting our own peace is by doing good to other men. And experience hath likewise fully evinced to us, that in general the more we persecute a cause, the more will it flourish. And therefore the individual who would attempt to satirise the new government, would in all probability only strengthen its bonds, and store up his own disappointment. You will then reply that it is necessary and will answer a good purpose. I answer, I would not wish to see even the best cause promoted at the expense of any one man's ease. And though some might censure my philanthropy as excessive, yet will such a wish be seconded by every man of sense and candor.

THE PHRENZY

From WOODFALL'S LONDON DAILY.

SIR,

Gracious Heaven! what will our language come to! whether will the Johnsenic phrenzy carry us? A gentleman really sent to a lady of

most excellent endowment, the following card:

"MADAM,

"At your post meridian composition, be not fascinated with the ardence of my bibulating in confine interior motives stimulate me in a travel direction.—E contra, after the diurnal oporosity hath increased the delectability of Vesper, perhaps I may saturate a wonted appetite in confuting that peracious root, which is so nice an esculent, if humiliated by butter, joined to mellifluous conviviality."

The Lady, well known by her poetical and other productions, had far more genius, if not all the Greek and Latin of the writer of the above, and sat down to tea without him, and got ready a roasted potatoe for his supper, which was the thing he meant. This I have subjoined, merely to prevent any of your fair readers being puzzled to make it out.

The same nubicular writer addressed another note thus:

"MADAM,

"Excuse my percuession, since adapting my habiliments, I enucleated an impotency of cohesion: or to rationate more sublimely a fissure, rebubbling from a tenuity of the ligamentary particles which affect a vacuity, and contracted the rays of vision to a naked space, in my crucial system."

Yet all this only means, he delayed having picked a hole in his stocking.

Another gentleman having in a public room trod upon the toes of a gouty old man, who happened to be present, is said to have vociferated in the following Lexiphanic strain:

"S'ildath, how devious a velligle I in what a turbidness dilemma do I stand? may dimness to an ulterior approximation of obsecrancy perambulate my optic nerves if I saw you before. Without all ambiguity, I have allaqueated myself in a labyrinth of such inextricable mazes, as petrifies the emanations of common intellect. On this interstrelling emergency, it is not indeed, fir, the compass of my el cution to exaggrate an apology of adequate efficacy to abrogate your censure of my rusticity."

The poor old gentleman, smarting with the pain, stared at him with distorted muscles, yet willing to forgive to learned a character, turned to those around him, and simply begged some of them would answer the gentleman, for he said "I am unacquainted with foreign tongues, and can only speak plain English."

V I E N N A, November 25.

There is no more talk of peace—our court is resolved to sacrifice every thing rather than yield to France: besides the twenty battalions which are already marching, further orders have been given for an hundred and ten thousand men. This immense army will require fifteen thousand horses for the transport of the ammunition and provision, and twenty thousand men to conduct the waggons, to follow the magazines, &c. The Hungarian army of seventy-two thousand men are already on their march, and are arrived in the environs of Vienna. The Archduke Palatine commands them in person. The diet of Ratisbon has now given its consent to the tripple quota to be furnished by the different states of the Roman empire. The elector of

Bavaria has already furnished his contingent, which is to rendezvous at Donauwert, and from thence to march to Manheim.

Dec. 15. We have accounts that the Forte is arming against Russia.

B E R L I N, Dec. 15.

Warlike preparations go on here with the utmost alacrity, and every arrangement is making for a most vigorous campaign, to be entered upon as early next spring as possible.

B R U S S E L S, Dec. 15.

We have just learned that the day before yesterday an action took place between the French and the Austrians posted on the heights of Verviers.—The battle was supported with great valour on both sides, till the imperialists were obliged to give way, leaving Rechin and Harve to the French, and retiring to the woods of Aix-la-Chapelle.

L O N D O N, January 8.

At Offend, there was a very serious riot on new year's day. The burghers of that place had determined to cut down the tree of liberty, but the French troops were collected to prevent them. In the riot, one poor man was killed.

The following invitation from the French General at Antwerp, has been addressed to some mercantile houses in London.

Antwerp, Dec. —

The first year of Liberty and Equality.
To our Brothers, the English Friends of Liberty and Equality.

I hasten to impart to you the opening of the Scheidt, and to apprise you, that a division of the naval force of our republic has already reached the port of Antwerp, without meeting with opposition, either on the part of the Dutch fort of Batz, or of their frigate stationed at the same place. The river being thus open, this superb city is about to recover its ancient celebrity and its riches; and this new Tyre will owe its liberty and its splendor to a free and generous nation, which merely seeks friends and allies. In this number we reckon you, and invite you to send your ships to this port, protected by the arms of the French and Belgic Republic.

Friends of Liberty and Equality! I salute you, and assure you of sentiments of the most perfect fraternity.

"The Lieutenant General of the armies of the French Republic, Commandant of the City and Citadel of Antwerp, as well as of Western Brabant.

MARASSE."

(Superfcribed)

To the Citizens—and—Merchants of London.

We can now take upon us to assert positively, that the destination of the squadron which sailed on Monday last from the Downs, under Commodore Murray, is the Scheidt.

The official advices received yesterday from Holland, confirm our former report, that the states general are determined to maintain their exclusive right to this river, the navigation of which is guaranteed to them by the most solemn treaties. It is likewise the firm intention of our court to subsidiate this right for the Dutch by force of arms if necessary, and it is for this purpose that Commodore Murray has been dispatched to the Scheidt.—We have reason to believe, that he has positive instructions to block up the French ships now lying in that river, and to

prevent others from passing the entrance! We think it not implorable but that the French may infolently make the first attack.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated December 30.

"General Dumourier is safely arrived here, and will, as soon as possible, appear before the national convention.

"The factions seemed determined to have the blood of the King; that of Luxembourg has threatened the convention to elect a protector; that of Panchon Francois has declared themselves to be in a state of infection.

"Orders have been sent from the War office, to send 40,000 men to the assistance of Gen. Cullene."

We learn that the whole militia of the Kingdom is shortly to be called out. The number of the militia of England and Wales, when completely embodied, amount to 30,840.

Every measure of the British cabinet seems preparatory to war. The utmost energy pervades every department of the state, with which it is satisfactory to see that the spirit of the people keeps pace.

By an express from Amsterdam, received by Saturday's Dutch mail, we learn that the troops of his Sardinian majesty have gained a signal advantage over the French in Savoy—they had taken all their magazines at Sospel; three standards; 50 prisoners, and killed and wounded a considerable number. The loss of the Sardinians was very inconsiderable.

Extract of a letter from Genoa.

"On the 15th December admiral Truguet sailed from Porto Spezio, with a squadron of 14 sail of the line, and 12 frigates. He steered for the island of Corfica. What the object of this formidable squadron is, it is at present difficult to conjecture; but from the reinforcements which it has lately received, it may be concluded, that some grand enterprise is in projection; some plan of conquest or plunder."

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 26.

TRIAL OF LOUIS XVI.

IT having been decided on Tuesday, in consequence of a request from the commandant general of Paris, that the unfortunate Louis should be brought to the bar the next morning, at nine o'clock, the sitting of Wednesday commenced at that hour.

Within a few minutes afterwards, the president said, "I announce to the assembly, that Louis and his defenders are ready to appear at the bar. I forbid the members or the spectators to shew any signs of censure or approbation." Louis then appeared at the bar, accompanied by M. M. Lamorign Malherbes, Tronchet, de Seze, the mayor of Paris, and the commandant of the national guards.

The president said, "Louis, the Convention has decreed, that you shall be definitely heard to day."

Louis.—"My counsel will read to you my defence."

M. de Seze then read for some hours the defence, of which the substance is here given, as exactly as we can recollect it, tho the whole could by no means be contained within the limits of a newspaper. It began thus:

"Citizen representatives of the nation, the moment is then arrived in which Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by the counsel which humanity and the law have given him, is about to deliver his justification. E-

ven the silence with which we are surrounded, informs me, that the day of justice has succeeded to the day of presumption and pre-judgment. The misfortunes of kings have something much more affecting and more sacred than those of other men; and he, who once occupied the most brilliant throne in the universe, ought to excite the most powerful interests. You have called him in to the midst you, and he is come, with calmness; with dignity, strong in his innocence, supported by the testimony of a whole life. He has discovered to you such to be his thoughts by discussing, without preparation, without examination, charges which he could not foresee, and offering an extemporary defence. Louis could only tell you of his innocence; I come to prove it. Would that this circle could increase till the whole multitude of citizens, who have received a dreadful impression against him, could be contained in it, that they might form a different opinion. Louis knows that Europe expects, with impatience, the judgment which you shall give; he knows, that posterity will, one day, investigate it; but he considers only his contemporaries. Like him, we forget posterity, and see only the present moment."

M. de Seze then said, that the question might be considered in two points of view, either with respect to Louis before or after his acceptance of the constitution. The nation, he admitted, was the sovereign, and was free to give in what form of government it pleased; but the nation itself could not exercise its own sovereignty, and must, therefore, delegate it. In 1789 the nation chose a monarchical government and decreed the inviolability of its chief. He then shewed that the forfeiture of the throne was the only punishment to which the King, according to the constitution, could be subject; that it was only for crimes committed after this forfeiture that he could be tried like other citizens. Either the crimes of which Louis is accused, were held crimes by the Constitutional act, and of course, if proved, were to be punished according to that act, or they were not to be found in it, and were, therefore, not to be punished at all.

He would, however, admit, for argument's sake, that the crimes were all proved, and all mentioned in the Constitutional act. What then was the punishment? The abdication of the throne. But it might be said, that the nation had already abolished the throne so that there was no farther punishment of Louis, were new laws to be made, applicable only to one man, and formed since the accusation itself.

If, however, Louis was to be deprived of his inviolability as a king, he must then, of course, have the right of being judged like a citizen, and in that case, where were the preferatory forms of trial decreed for citizens by the law? Where were the jurors, those hostages for the lives and honour of citizens? Where was the proportion of suffrages which the law had so wisely established? Where that silent ballot which inclosed within the same urn the opinion and conscience of the judge? "I speak to you," said M. de Seze, "with the freedom of a free man; I search among you for judges, and I see only accusers; you would give judgment upon Louis, and you have accused him; you would try him, and you have already expressed your will.

As to the charge of having withheld to dissolve the national assembly—Was it forgotten that Louis had convoked it? Was it forgotten, that during 150 years princes, more jealous of their authority, had constantly refused that convocation?

Was it forgotten that but for Louis, but for the numerous sacrifices to which he had consented, the audience could not then be sitting, to deliberate upon the interests of the state?"

He would not then speak of the memoir in which Talon was said to have the care of producing a counter revolution, intruded in part to him; but even upon an ordinary trial, could it be permitted, that papers taken from a citizen, without an inventory and unsealed, by the invasion of his house, should be produced in the evidence against him? In some of those papers, mention was made of the money which had been expended; but even if it was denied, that this expense was for purposes of benevolence, could it be forgotten, how easily Kings were circumvented and deceived? The plan of a letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau, was spoken of; but this letter had not been sent; and, as the letter of thanks to Bouille, the constituent assembly itself had voted thanks to that officer.—But the words were still to be uttered which would immediately overthrow the whole series of accusations—they were those: "Subsequent to all these circumstances, Louis accepted the constitution. The Constitution was the pact of alliance between the people and the King.—There was no longer any contention—the pact was forgotten.—What had been done subsequent to this acceptance, was now to be examined."

(To be continued.)

LEXINGTON, April 13.

We are informed that a party of men under maj. Wheatly who, went to the place where the company was defeated in the Wilderness on the 26th ult. have returned, and brought in with them, the most of the horses and baggage belonging to the party defeated, as also two of the children that were missing—it is supposed some sudden alarm, caused the Indians to leave the ground immediately, by means of which the children were preserved. They also found and brought in a child that was taken by the Indians from a company they defeated, about the first of March. It had straggled off from their camp whilst they were making the attack on the company of the 26th.—The children had suffered very much for want of food.

On the 5th inst. a large party of Indians fired on six boats coming down the Ohio but did no other damage than kill one horse.

On the same day, a body of Indians, supposed to be fifty, attacked a station on Russell's creek, and continued near twenty-four hours without effecting any thing; the inhabitants having previous notice of their approach. They killed a man near the station on their advance, into whose body they shot nineteen balls.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 5th 1793.

"Two posts or nations are to be established in the wilderness at the public expense, and a treaty held with the northern Indians the ensuing spring or summer."

On the 21 of March Congress adjourned; during their session they passed the following Acts:

List of ACTS passed at the second session of the second Congress.

1. An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels.
2. An act to amend an act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," so far as respects the Coinage of Copper.
3. An act to provide for the al-

lowance of Interest on the sum ordered to be paid by the resolve of Congress, of the twenty eighth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as an indemnity to the persons therein named.

4. An act to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend the act entitled "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."
5. An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.
6. An act relative to claims against the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been already adjusted.

7. An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.
8. An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; and for regulating the same.
9. An act providing compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States.

10. An act to repeal part of a resolution of Congress, of the twenty-ninth of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, respecting the inhabitants of Post Saint Vincents.
11. An act to promote the progress of useful arts; and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

12. An act to authorize the Comptroller of the treasury to settle the account of Thomas Wilhart, late lieutenant in the army of the United States.
13. An act to authorize the adjustment of a claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States.

14. An act making provision for the persons therein mentioned.
15. An act for repealing the several import laws of the United States, so far as they may be deemed to impose a duty on useful beasts imported for breed.

16. An act in addition to and alteration of the act entitled "An act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states."
17. An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.
19. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

20. An act to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.
21. An act making an appropriation to defray the expense of a treaty with the Indians north west of the Ohio.

22. An act in addition to the act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."
23. An act to alter the times and places of holding the Circuit courts in the Eastern District, and in North-Carolina, and for other purposes.

24. An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

25. An act providing for the payment of the first installment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States.
26. An act for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which may not be subscribed prior to the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

27. An act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers.

28. An act providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer.
29. An act for the relief of Elijah Boltwick.

30. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.
31. An act making addition to the compensation of certain public officers.

32. An act for the relief of Simeon Mayer.

WHEREAS my wife Sally Brown has eloped from me without a cause, I do forewarn all persons from having any dealings with her on my accounts, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

Malachi Brown.
April 12. 1793

ON Saturday the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be let to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Lexington, six forfeited lots belonging to the Transylvania Seminary. Also those who have taken lots may that day get leases for them.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.
April 11.

THE Overseers of the Poor are requested to meet at Mr. McGowan's tavern in Lexington on the fourth Tuesday in this month. All persons having any business with them are requested to attend.

By order of the board,
JOHN M'DOWELL, F.

FOR SALE,

THE one half of the following undivided tracts of land, viz: 10,000 acres, entered in the name of John Gibson, lying on State creek, not far from the Iron works, 14,000 in the name of Cuthbert and George Harrison, situate within four miles from said works. 12,500 entered in the name of Spence Grayson, lying on the waters of Licking. 25,500 in the name of John Hedgeman. 12,500 in the name of William Grayson deceased, on the fine waters. 14,000 in the name of Carlton Flemming, on Licking. 7,000 in the name of William M. Flemming, opposite the Scioto; together with several other tracts.—Every species of produce, and all kinds of public securities will be taken in payment; there will also be a deduction of 25 per cent made from what the lands may be valued to; for further information, apply to the subscriber.

M. NAGLE.
Louisville, March 11.

Strayed from Thomas Black's on Clear creek, the 6th day of February, a bright bay horse, three years old, branded on the near shoulder with a small s, a few white hairs in his front, a snip and one hind foot white to the fetlocks; any person who will deliver said horse to Samuel Lowry living on Steele's run, shall receive two dollars reward.

p.w Samuel Lowry.

ALL persons indebted to me either by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as I am determined, without respect to persons, to give no longer indulgence.

Stephen Collins,
April 11,

ALL persons are hereby requested to guard against purchasing lots in the town of Frankfort which have become forfeited to me under the terms of sale.

JAMES WILKINSON,
Dec: 10,

CLEAN LINEN
RAGS 24

Will be taken at the George Town Fulling mill, for dressing Cloth, by
CRAIG & LOGAN.

IRWIN & BRITSON

HAVE removed their store to the new stone house in Lexington, opposite to Mr. Robert Barr's, next door to Mr. Lewis's tavern, where they have a general assortment of Merchandise which will be sold on low terms for cash.

WILLIAM HUGHES & Co.

At their Store in the house lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Beatty, have for sale a large and excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

A BEAUTIFUL collection of Ladies Hats, white, black, brown, blue, pink and Seagreen; which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Whiskey, Bacon and Sugar.

They have also a large quantity of assorted Nails 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 15d. & 20d. Hollow and window Glaz 7 by 9, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12. A large quantity of cast and bar iron of superior quality.—And a small quantity of genuine and excellent Madeira Wine.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have erected a Fulling mill on Hickman five miles from Lexington, on the road leading to Tates creek, where fulling and dying is carried on in its various branches. Cloth will be received at Mr. M'Nair's tavern at the sign of the buffalo in Lexington the 1st day of every Fayette court, and delivered the court following. Those who please to favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner by John Morrison and William Allison.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Flemming (a branch of Licking) near Major Sackett's Station, a red bay horse colt, 1 year old past, the left hind foot white, a crooked blaze in the face, no brand visible, between 12 and 13 hands high, appraised to £5. Alexander Lee, December 25, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clear creek, Fayette county, a dun Mare, two years old last spring; her mane and tail black; with a black list along her back, a natural setter, 13 hands 1 inch high, appraised to £3 10. Hawkins Kearby, April 6.

AGED TO THE MUSKS.

"All things are full of labor."

WELL, what a busy world is this?
A restless, noisy bubble!
There's no such thing as solid bliss,
Unchanged with care and trouble.

The sweets, the joys which here are
found,
Vain joys ourselves have stored;
And but the same laborious round,
A thousand times repeated.

The Sun each morn to early seen,
Sweats up the Eastern steep;
And then as fast goes down again,
And seeks his native deep.

The Moon too like her sister made,
Goes laboring on with pain;
Till of her burthen brought to bed,
And then grows young again.

Now Flora's dress'd in all her pride
In the
Straight Summer's dog-days enter;
Next Autumn brings us Wine and
cyder,
And then again comes Winter.

These are industrious all must own,
For Nature's feldom idle;
Shall man then lordly man alone,
Refuse to bear the burden?

No; we too have our rounds - 'tis
light,

We eat - we drink - we play;
At noon the same, the same at night,
And so conclude the day.

A large company will meet
at the Crab orchard on the 26th
of April, in order to start early
next morning thro the wilder-
ness.

WHEREAS I executed a bond to
Jonathan Outley, bearing date
the thirteenth day of March 1793,
for the sum of thirty five pounds, seven
shillings to be paid in Mazon work,
either stone or brick. All persons are
hereby forewarned from taking an
assignment of said bond as I am
determined not to discharge the same
until said Outley makes me a good
and sufficient title to a certain piece
of land which was the consideration
for which said bond was given.

13 3w William Allen.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned
from taking an assignment on a
bond I gave to John Woods of
Fayette county for the conveyance of
two tracts of land lying on the wa-
ters of the Beach fork Nelson coun-
ty, one of 800 and the other of 400
acres, as I am determined not to make
a title until I receive satisfaction agree-
able to contract.

John Love.
April 4.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Fay-
ette county, about 4 miles from
Lexington, near Curd's road, a black
Horse, about 10 years old, long tail, 14
hands high, roan, a star and snip, ap-
praised to £4. Also a sorrel filly, three
years old, about 13 hands 2 inches high
long tail and blaze face, pacer, 4 white
feet, appraised to £6.

Joseph Craig.
January 22, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
near the forks of Blkborn, a
bay mare, nine years old near 15 hands
high, a star in her forehead, a white
spot on the off side of her neck, traits na-
tural, appraised to £12.

Richard Thomas.
Feb. 18.

THE subscribers inform their friends
and the public, that they have a
FULLING MILL on South Elkhorn,
near John Parker's Grift mill, where
suiting and dying will be carried on in
its various branches. They have a plenty
of water at present, and expect will have
all summer, without its usual prove un-
commonly dry. They receive Cloth at
Walter Taylor's tavern in Lexington, as
the sign of Gen. Washington in the first
day of every Fayette court, and at Captain
Sharp's at Woodford Court house on the
first day of that Court, and will return
in the Court following. Those Gentle-
men who will favor them with their cus-
toms, shall have their work done in the
neatest and best manner.

Isaac Ware and
Michael Welch.
N.B. They have employed Major
Cox's Gib to carry on the business. if

TAKEN up by the subscriber in
Woodford county, Clover bottom,
one bay mare, 8 years old, 13 hands 3
inches high, mostly roan, no perceivable
brand, appraised to £7-10.

John Pileet.
Feb. 6.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
in Woodford county near General
Scott's, a dark bay Mare, 5 years old,
14 hands 3 inches high, has on a small
bell, branded on the near shoulder G
huslock IC. appraised to £15.

Nicholas Mosby.
May 22, 1793

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Shan-
non's run, Fayette county, three
head of cattle to wit: one red and white
Cow 6 years old, marked with an upper
2 and an underker in the right ear, a
cross and upper heel, and hole in the
left, appraised to £2 12 5. Two
red and white yearling Heifer Calves not
marked, appraised to 12 each.

John Beth.
February 13.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on Shelby's branch, a bay Horse, 2
years old, about 4 feet 4 inches high, no
brand to be seen.

Edward Davis.
March 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening at the sub-
scribers store in Lexington at
the corner of high and cross
streets, a good assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

Which he will sell on the
lowest terms for cash, to-
bacco, rye, corn, pork, beef,
butter, cheese, and tur of all
kinds.

All those indebted to the
subscriber, are requested to
make immediate payment, as
they need expect no further in-
dulgence.

of Christopher Kiser.

WANTED.

To employ a Brick-maker,
to make a number of bricks.
Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, above
the mouth of Silver creek, a bright
sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, has
a small in her forehead, about 11 years
old, she appears to have had the foot dis-
temper in her near fore foot, no brand as
can be seen now. Also she has a chequed
sorrel spring colt, with white mane and
tail, they came to the taker's some time
last fall, the mare appraised to 50s and
the colt to £3.

John W. Idem.
February 24.

ALL persons indebted to the subscri-
ber, are requested to make pay-
ment against the 15th of March; then
that fail to pay by that time, may de-
pend on paying their debts with costs.
CHAS. SUMPTION.

THE highest price will be given in
Cash, for hops, at the Lexington
Brewery by
JOHN NANCARROW.
February 9, 1793.

FOR SALE
A Valuable BRICK HOUSE and lot
in the town of Lexington, situate
on main street nearly opposite Dr. Down-
ing's. Likewise 640 acres of first rate
LAND with a good spring, for terms
apply to
William M. Prothers,
in Lexington.

W. BUTLER TAYLOR,

At present, carries on his business
on High street in the upper story
of the same house he formerly occu-
pied (opposite Kiser's tavern) where gen-
tlemen will be served on the shortest
notice and with punctuality.

N.B. He wants an Apprentice to
the above business. W. B.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Mat-
tocks, has without any just cause
eloped from my bed and board, and
has taken up with a certain William
Gibson, I hereby forewarn all persons
from crediting her on my account as I
am determined to pay no debts of her
contracting.

Christopher Mattocks.
April 4.

Scotch and Rappee SNUFF
Made and sold by
EDMUND PURSELL,
At his SNUFF MILL, in Baird's
Town, Nelson County,

WHERE gentlemen store-
keepers and others, may
be supplied by the large or small
quantity on lower terms than at
Philadelphia or Baltimore, pack-
ed in kegs, bladders or papers
of pound, half pound, 15l. and
qd. papers.

Cleanliness Rugs will be taken in
payment for snuff at the mill.

* Said Snuff to be had also by
the quantity, at Mr. John Moylan's
Store in Lexington.

JUST RECEIVED

And now OPENING by

ALEXANDER AND JAMES

PARKER

A large and general assortment of
Merchandise well calculated for
the Season.

In two stores, one of them in
a framed house opposite the
court House, the other in a brick
opposite the State House, which
they will sell on the very low-
est terms for cash.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned
from taking an assignment on two
bonds, paid from me to John Palmer
of Bourbon county; the one for 25l.
payable the 15th day of April 1793;
and the other for 30l. payable the 15th
day of April 1794; as I am deter-
mined not to pay them unless compelled
by law.

William M. Candalese.
April 9.

A Court of Quarter Sessions held
for the county of Bourbon, at the
Court house in the County aforesaid,
on Wednesday the 20th day of Fe-
bruary, 1793.

John Wilkins,
Charles Wilkins and } Complainants
Alexander Scott

William Duer and
George Michael Bedinger. } Defendants
In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Duer not ha-
ving entered his appearance
according to act of Assembly be-
the rules of this Court and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that he is no inhabitant
of this Commonwealth; on the
motion of the complainants by
their council it is ordered that
the said defendant do appear on
the first day of the next court of
quarter sessions and answer the
complainant's bill, and that a
copy of this order be forthwith
inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for two months successively and
published some Sunday at the
front door of the Baptist meet-
ing house, near Cooper's run,
immediately after divine service.
A Copy. Telle
JAMES LANIER, C. C. Q. S.

CRAIG, PARKERS & Co's PAPER MANUFACTORY,

IS now actually making paper,
and we make no doubt but
that in the course of this spring,
we shall be able to furnish this
State in all kinds of paper, pro-
vided we can get a sufficient
supply of rags; nor have we any
reason to fear, from the suc-
cess we have already had in col-
lecting rags, but that we shall be
plentifully supplied, provided
the good people of this State can
be prevailed on to save them,
and as the prosecution of this
business depends entirely on
that article, we earnestly hope
that the importance of the ma-
nufactury to the State at large,
is a sufficient argument to the
individuals to save their rags.

CRAIG, PARKERS & Co
March 29, 1793.

A large company will meet at
the Crab orchard on Friday the 26th
April, in order to start through the
Wilderness early next morning.

BLANK WARRANTS and EXECUTI- ONS,

For County Court Magistrates, may
be had at this Office.

A few copies of the

A C T S

Of the last session of Assembly, for
sale at this Office.

WANTED by the subscribers,
A NUMBER of able bodied men to
navigate their Boats to New Or-
leans, good wages will be given, whole-
some provisions provided, and a suffi-
cient quantity of whiskey allowed. Those
who engage may depend on good treat-
ment; application to be made at their
Store in Lexington.

HAWIN & BRYSON.

The inhabitants of Kentucky are
herely informed that if they will save
their house and field stubs, clean and
dry, that we will purchase all that
may be offered in the course of next
Summer and give a generous price, as
we intend setting up Pot Ash manu-
factury: Public notice will be given in
future of the different places through-
out the State, where stubs will be received.
I. & P.

Lexington, Feb. 2, 1793.